

Hamida as an equal and to treat my children as treasured gifts, to be a better father, to be a better husband, and to be a better man."

While meeting with Jennie and their children this last week, I was deeply moved to hear story after story about this great Utahn. These stories held consistent themes of family, faith, patriotism, and service. His legacy will continue to bless countless people and will continue to encourage and inspire me.

To honor his life and memory, a group of friends, law enforcement officials, and volunteers gathered to carry an American flag to display in Coldwater Canyon on Veterans Day. Members of the North Ogden community and Utahns across the State have all come together to commemorate his life, as is only fitting.

Major Taylor's life will be remembered as an embodiment of courage, sacrifice, and service and love of God, family, and country. It is my privilege to honor him today and to call him friend.

Thank you.

RECOGNIZING THE 110TH REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. President, I rise to bring this Chamber's attention to an overlooked part of our Nation's shining legacy during the Battle of the Ardennes in World War II: the heroic actions of the 110th Regimental Combat Team—RCT—28th Infantry Division from December 15–19, 1944.

As the last major German offensive on the Western Front, the Ardennes campaign was crucial for both sides. With the stakes high, the 110th RCT valiantly rose to the occasion. At a devastating cost, the 110th was instrumental in the American victory. Despite being thinly extended across the American front on the Luxemburg border, the 110th RCT held back and slowed the advance of nearly four reinforced German divisions. The Americans were outnumbered nearly ten to one, and were vastly outgunned in artillery and armor.

As records have shown, it was not the unit's weapons or numbers that kept them fighting at this critical juncture of the war but sheer bravery and strength of character. The U.S. Army Center for Military History wrote in 1965 that, "without the gallant bargain struck by the 110th Infantry and its allied units—men for time—the German plans for a coup-de-main at Bastogne would have turned to accomplished fact. In the last analysis . . . the final measure of success and failure would be in terms of hours and minutes won by the Americans and lost to the enemy."

While the 101st Airborne and 82nd Airborne raced to entrench at Bastogne, their defense of the city would not have been possible without the delaying actions of the 110th RCT. As the soldiers of the 110th RCT dug into the hillsides and small towns of Luxem-

burg, holding their position at all costs, the weight of the enemy attack proved deadly. By December 19, the 110th RCT made its last stand at Wiltz with just over 500 soldiers. Following the attack that day, the 110th RCT was effectively destroyed as a fighting force, and the few remaining survivors were sent to fill in other units.

The 4 days that the 110th RCT delayed the Germans proved vital, even as Bastogne was surrounded amid heavy fighting. It was not until nearly a week later, on December 26, when units from Patton's army finally started to break the encirclement and offer relief to the units in Bastogne.

History has shown the 110th RCT to be one of the unsung heroes in the opening days of the Battle of the Bulge, and its gallantry has garnered enthusiastic recommendations from senior leaders, commanding generals, and historians. I am pleased to honor and remember these heroes and provide proper recognition to the lineage of the unit, which resides today within the Pennsylvania Army National Guard.

RECOGNIZING THE UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, USU, as the Nation's first "National Stop the Bleed Campus."

USU is located in Bethesda, MD and is one of our Nation's greatest treasures. As our country's only Federal health sciences university, USU educates, trains, and prepares uniformed health professionals, scientists, and leaders to support the readiness of our Armed Forces. USU is a global leader in state-of-the-art research in traumatic brain injury, posttraumatic stress disorder, precision medicine, rehabilitation and prosthetics, emerging infectious diseases, tropical medicine, and cancer, and its researchers generate high-impact militarily relevant discoveries and products to protect the health of our Forces and strengthen the national health security of the United States.

USU is leading efforts in a nationwide "Stop the Bleed" campaign, launched by the White House on October 6, 2015. This initiative involves several agencies, Federal and private entities, public health groups, and medical societies working collaboratively to educate and empower our citizens on how to stop life-threatening hemorrhage after traumatic injuries, such as car crashes, acts of violence, and natural disasters. Today trauma is the leading cause of death in the U.S. for people between the ages of 1–40. Hemorrhaging, in particular, accounts for almost 40 percent of deaths in the first 24 hours after a traumatic injury.

"Stop the Bleed" aims to teach our citizens how to save lives from major traumatic events, just as a bystander would know how to use CPR to save

someone in cardiac arrest. Through this campaign, the goal is to ensure that the general public knows the "Stop the Bleed" phrase and logo and has access to effective personal and public bleeding control kits that will allow even an untrained person to effectively apply a tourniquet just by learning on the spot.

"Stop the Bleed" directly translates important lessons learned on the battlefield to benefit the American public and is based on a decade of research by the U.S. military. As our country faced a record number of vascular trauma and extremity injuries from high-velocity gunshot wounds and explosive devices during the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, the U.S. military began to quickly reassess and revamp its tactical combat casualty care. They began to equip troops with individual first aid kits containing tourniquets and newly-developed hemostatic dressings to control severe blood loss. Simultaneously, they revamped training to educate both our medical and nonmedical forces, emphasizing the importance of immediate recognition and control of blood loss with these newly designed tool kits. These efforts paid off. Military studies demonstrated that immediate control of severe blood loss, in fact, saved many lives on the battlefield.

With this knowledge, the military joined forces with members of the Hartford Consensus, a committee formed in the wake of the tragic Sandy Hook school shooting. Together, they worked to push these vital lessons out to the public. That effort led to the White House's launching the "Stop the Bleed" campaign.

As part of this initiative, USU sent teams of its staff and students out into the community to educate the public on how to "Stop the Bleed." Their researchers have published studies looking at the layperson's ability to apply tourniquets and measuring which tactics are most effective for teaching the public how to apply tourniquets. They are conducting a study looking at the usability of several types of dressing to control severe blood loss in the hope of determining which would be easiest for the lay person to apply. USU researchers have found that the layperson will know what to do to "Stop the Bleed" about 50 percent of the time with "just-in-time" training, learning on the spot. If they have just 15 minutes of web-based training, combined with "just-in-time training," the success rate for applying tourniquets rises to 75 percent.

USU researchers have taken the lead in this initiative and developed a mobile "Stop the Bleed" app for the public to use for education on how to stop severe blood loss and for emergency reference in case of a traumatic event that results in life-threatening bleeding. They have developed a website, <https://stopthebleed.usuhs.edu>, with information and resources aimed at bystander education and saving lives. In